

Gathering and Picking Device

Job No.: 477-94061

Translated from German by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company
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Ref.: CASE 09196

GATHERING AND PICKING DEVICE

The invention pertains to a gathering and picking device with a gathering element, which can be set into rotative motion about an approximately vertical axis, that is arranged to grasp plant parts, in particular stalks, and to transport the plants along a picking gap of a picking device.

DE 101 53 198 A describes a gathering and picking device of this type. Here, gathering element is rotatable about an approximately vertical axis and is provided with transport elements arranged to insert plant stalks into a picking gap and to transport the plants stalks over the length of the picking gap. Two picking rolls are arranged underneath the picking gap that is provided in a stripper plate. The picking gap is made straight over nearly its entire length, and is curved in the direction of the rotational axis of the gathering element only at its end, while the picking gap widens in the shape of a funnel upstream of its inlet region. During the harvest, the gathering element grasps the plants with its transport elements that are oriented nearly radially, with the plants being initially transported into the picking gap literally, and then rearward. At the inlet region and the end region of the picking gap, the leading surface of a transport element forms an angle of approximately 45° with the picking gap, while said leading surface is oriented approximately perpendicular relative to the picking gap in its central region. This causes a relative movement, and acute angles, between the plants and the surface of the transport element in the inlet region and the end region of the picking gap. These relative movements and acute angles can lead to friction-related wear and transport problems.

The invention is based on the objective of making available an improved gathering and picking device in which the above-described disadvantages are eliminated.

According to the invention, this objective is attained with the characteristics of Claim 1, wherein characteristics of advantageous additional developments are disclosed in the dependent claims.

The invention proposes to realize the picking gap such that it is curved in an arc-like fashion around the rotational axis of the gathering element. This means that the picking gap has an essentially constant distance from the rotational axis of the gathering element over its effective length, i.e., the length over which the gathering element interacts with the plants.

Due to these measures, the relative movements between the plants and the gathering element are eliminated, or at least reduced, during the picking process. This means that the occurrence of friction and associated transport problems can be reduced.

It is possible to provide the gathering element with conventional transport elements that are oriented more or less radially relative to the rotational axis of the gathering element. Due to the arrangement of the picking gap in accordance with the invention, an obtuse or even a right angle results between the surface of the transport element that comes in contact with the plants and the

travel direction of the plant stalks along the picking gap. This eliminates lateral forces that bend the plants and could lead to transport problems.

The picking gap does not necessarily have to be realized such that it has a constant distance from the rotational axis of the gathering element over its entire length. The picking gap may be spaced apart from the rotational axis of the gathering element by a larger distance in its end region, which the plants only reach once they are almost completely drawn downward into the picking gap; i.e., the picking gap diverges outboard. This causes the uppermost plant parts to be moved out of the effective range of the gathering element. Then the plants are no longer additionally transported by the gathering element, but rather remain stationary and are drawn in downward through the picking gap.

One or two picking roll(s) is/are preferably arranged underneath the picking gap in order to draw in the plants. A single picking roll usually cooperates with a stationary surface. When using two picking rolls, they are driven in opposite directions such that the plant stalks are drawn in between the two rolls. The inlet region of the picking gap is preferably situated above the inlet zone of the picking roll or picking rolls; i.e., the regions of those that come in contact with the plants first. This is advantageous because the plants remain oriented vertically at this critical location, such that no problems arise when the plants are inserted into the picking gap and into the inlet zone of the picking roll or picking rolls. Downstream of the inlet region, the picking gap usually diverges more and more from the picking rolls such that the plants can be bent in the lateral direction. However, this lateral bending is usually unproblematic.

One embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the figures and described in greater detail below. The figures show:

Figure 1, a top view of a gathering and picking device according to the invention, and

Figure 2, a side view of a gathering and picking device according to the invention.

Figure 1 shows an oblique representation of a gathering and picking device 10. A harvesting machine comprises a series of respectively identical gathering and picking devices 10 that are arranged laterally adjacent to one another. These gathering and picking devices are connected to one another by a beam that is arranged on their rear side, and is not illustrated in the figure. During the harvest, the beam is attached to the slope conveyor of a combine-harvester or the gathering channel of a field chopper, and the harvesting machine is driven over a field. In the following description, directional indications such as front, rear, bottom and top refer to the forward direction V of the gathering and picking device 10.

The gathering and picking device 10 comprises a gathering element 12 that can be set into rotative motion about an axis that is approximately oriented vertically, but is slightly inclined toward the front (see Figure 2). This gathering element is provided with transport elements 16 that project outward about radially, and the end regions of which are respectively curved in a trailing

fashion, opposite to the direction of rotation in order to achieve a non-captive transport characteristic. A picking gap 18 is situated adjacent to the rotational axis of the gathering element 12, wherein two cooperating picking rolls 22, 24 are arranged underneath the picking gap. An upper screw conveyor 26 is arranged above the picking gap 18 and above the transport elements 16 on the side of the picking gap 18 opposite the transport element 12. In order to simplify the insertion of the plant stalks into the picking gap 18, this upper screw conveyor has a faster transport speed than a lower screw conveyor 40 in the front region of the picking roll 24. The movable elements are set into rotative motion by means of suitable drives 20, 28, wherein the screw conveyor 26 is driven by the picking roll 24 and a gear within a gear housing 30 that is arranged on the front side of the picking roll 24 and of the upper screw conveyor 26. The picking gap 18 is provided in an approximately horizontal stripper plate 34 that is arranged underneath the transport elements 16 and above the picking rolls 22, 24.

A gear housing 32 accommodates the individual elements of the gathering and picking device 10. This gear housing is mounted on the above-mentioned beam such that it can be laterally displaced.

According to Figure 1, the picking gap 18 extends around the rotational axis of the gathering element 12 in an approximately circular fashion. Downstream of the inlet region 36 of the picking gap 18, the distance between the picking gap 18 and the rotational axis of the gathering element 12 is approximately constant over an angular range of 90°. This angular range corresponds to the effective length of the picking gap 18, i.e., the length traveled by plants of normal height until they are drawn in downward by the picking rolls 22, 24. In its rear end region 38, the picking gap 18 extends further outboard, i.e., it diverges from the rotational axis of the gathering element 12. This means that larger plants are no longer transported by the transport elements 16 once they reach the end region 38, but rather drawn in downward by the picking rolls 22, 24. Comparatively small plants are, however, already drawn in downward before they reach the end region 38. The picking gap is wider, in the shape of a funnel, upstream of the inlet region 36, such that plants that are not situated exactly in front of the inlet region 36, viewed in the forward direction V, are also transported into the picking gap 18. The inlet zone of the picking rolls 22, 24 is defined by the front tip of the picking roll 22 and the rear end of the screw conveyor 40 of the picking roll 24, and is arranged underneath the inlet region 36.

The stalky plants standing on the field (e.g., corn or sunflowers) are, if applicable, laterally deflected during the harvest by the gathering element 12 of the gathering and picking device 10 according to the invention. The plants then reach the inlet region 36 while being guided by the curved front edge of the stripper plate 34 and the picking gap 18 that is wider, in the shape of a funnel, upstream of the inlet region 36. At this location, the transport element 16 transports the

plant stalk into the picking gap 18 and into the inlet zone of the picking rolls 22, 24 situated underneath. This means that the plant remains approximately vertical.

The plants are drawn downward into the picking gap 18 by the picking rolls 22, 24 and transported along the picking gap 18 by the transport elements 16, wherein the harvest (cobs or the like) is separated from the plants and placed onto the stripper plate 34 to both sides of the picking gap 18. The harvest is then transported rearward by the transport elements 16 and introduced onto the slope conveyor or into the gathering channel of the harvesting machine by a lateral screw conveyor, not-shown. The hammers 14 break up the plant stalks. The design and the function of the gathering and picking device 10 are disclosed in greater detail in DE 101 53 198 A, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated into the present invention by reference.

The curvature of the picking gap 18 in accordance with the invention causes the surfaces of the transport elements 16 to be oriented transverse to the picking gap 18 when they transport the plants along the picking gap 18. In addition, only a slight relative movement between the transport elements 16 and the adjoining plants occurs due to the constant distance between the rotational axis of the gathering element 12 and the picking gap 18 over the effective length of the picking gap 18. The plant is temporarily bent (toward the right relative to Figure 1) during its transport along the picking gap 18 because its lower part is situated between the picking rolls 22, 24. However, this lateral bending does not have any negative effects.

Claims

1. Gathering and picking device (10) with a gathering element (12), which can be set into rotative motion about an approximately vertical axis that is arranged to grasp plant parts, in particular stalks, and to transport the plants along a picking gap (18) of a picking device, characterized by the fact that the picking gap (18) is curved such that it has an essentially constant distance from the rotational axis of the gathering element (12) over its effective length.

2. Gathering and picking device (10) according to Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the gathering element (12) is provided with transport elements (16) arranged approximately radially relative to its rotational axis, wherein said transport elements are oriented approximately perpendicularly to the picking gap (18).

3. Gathering and picking device (10) according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that an end region (38) of the picking gap (18) is spaced apart from the rotational axis of the gathering element (12) by a greater distance than the remainder of the picking gap (18).

4. Gathering and picking device (10) according to one of Claims 1-3, characterized by the fact that at least one picking roll (22,24) is arranged underneath the picking gap (18), wherein the inlet zone of said picking roll is situated underneath the inlet region (36) of the picking gap (18).

Abstract

The invention refers to a gathering and picking device (10) having a gathering element (12), which can be set into rotative motion around an approximately vertical axis that is arranged to grasp parts, especially stalks, of plants and to transport the plants along a picking gap (18) of a picking device.

It is proposed that the picking gap (18) be curved such that it has an at least approximately constant distance from the rotational axis of the gathering element (12) over its operative length.

Figure 1.